Years' Success. FOREIGN MARKETS NOT BEING CLOSED Colgate's

Soaps and Perfumes.

relates to the charting of the boundary line which traverses Lake Erie, is in a vague and unsatisfactory condition, which leads to frequent trespasses and collisions of authority, and the same consequences result from the fact that the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain from the north shore of Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods has never yet been surveyed or marked by international agreement. In the last Congress a joint resolution having both objects in view was favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, but no action was taken. This is a subject which is of importance not only to the inhabitants of Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota and the inhabitants along the border in Canada, but to all the people of the United States as well, and the difficulties of a just and equitable settlement of it increases with every year's delay.

It is understood that a measure making an appropriation for an international boundary commission and survey to deal with this question will be pushed at the coming session, in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in case the negotiations now pending for such a commission and survey shall be brought to a successful conclusion.

ARMY AND NAVY LEGISLATION.

ARMY AND NAVY LEGISLATION.

Some additional legislation respecting the Army and Navy at the coming session will be strongly recommended and urged by President McKinley in his annual Message, as well as by the heads of the War and Navy departments, and it may reasonably be expected. The progress made on the seacoast defences requires that some addition should be made to the artillery arm of the military service in order properly to man the fortifications already built or in course of construction. The effort to secure a reorganization of the infantry arm on a modern and more satisfactory and effective basis will also be renewed, and, it is believed, with a fair prospect of success.

In respect to the naval establishment, legislation will be urged to provide for the additional drydocks required by the increase in the number and size of vessels of the new Navy. Another effort, which promises success, will be made to enact legislation affecting the personnel of the Navy, with a view to making its organization stronger and more harmonious and effective. The report of the Armor Plate Board which will be transmitted to Congress will furnish food for much discussion, and, pernaps, a basis of legislative action.

Several important recommendations contained in the annual report of the Postmaster-General will be certain to provoke much and animated discussion and consume considerable time in Congress, where the friends of the project to establish postal savings banks will be active. The effort to restrict to its original and legitimate province the privilege of sending newspapers and periodicals through the mails at pound rates will be renewed, as also will that to amend the law relating to the transportation of heavy articles by malls as fourth-class matter.

Several important bills proposing to amend the Interstate Commerce law were introduced at the special session, and will be pushed at the coming session. One of them is that known as the Anti-Scalpers bill and another is the Pooling bill. The friends of the various bills introduced which propose to curtail the furisdiction of United States courts so as to prevent what they call "government by injunction" are preparing for a brisk and vigorous campaign in behalf of by the heads of the War and Navy departments, and it may reasonably be expected.

FOR THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE. It is expected that further legislation for the penefit of the American merchant marine will be recommended, and Senator Elkins has already given public notice that he shall push his bill providing for the imposition of a discrimi-

bill providing for the imposition of a discriminating duty on importations in foreign bottoms. Bills providing for the creation of a non-partisan Labor Commission have been introduced in both branches of Congress, and a vigorous effort will be made to perfect a measure which will pass and receive Executive approval.

One important matter which cannot be safely postponed is the measure to provide for the taking of the XIIth Census. Bills for that object and also to provide for the taking of subsequent censuses by a permanent Census Bureau are pending in both branches of Congress, and there is a fair prospect of legislation on this important subject.

on this important subject.

Many bills are pending which provide for new public buildings in various places, and these will be pressed with renewed vigor and energy the account of the unat the coming session. On account of the un-satisfactory condition of the National finances and the embarrassment of the Treasury, such bills were shelved in the House of Representa-tives during the last Congress, but it seems hardly probable that the passage of many of them can be successfully resisted during the

will be the session, too, in which a River and Harbor bill is due, and tremendous pressur will be brought to bear in favor of its passage despite the fact that the appropriations which must be made at the coming session on and harbor contracts heretofore authorized and awarded will amount to as much as the regular River and Harbor Appropriation bill did a few

ECONOMY IN APPROPRIATIONS.

The subject of appropriations and expenditures is one which is causing the Administration and the Republican leaders in Congress no small amount of anxiety. Before he left Washington last summer Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations called this matter to the attention of the President, and urged that the regular annual estimates of ap-propriations for the next fiscal year be severely and carefully scrutinized and pruned as closely as the actual necessities of the public service would permit before being transmitted to Con-gress. Mr. Cannon took the same ground that Mr. Sherman did when he was Secretary of the Mr. Sherman did when he was Secretary of the Treasury—that an Administration ought not to ask Congress to appropriate money in excess of its estimates of the probable revenues for the year. There is reason to believe that Chairman Cannoh's appeal has been heeded in the preparation of the estimates of appropriations this year and that the aggregate will not greatly, if at all, exceed those of revenue.

There are two other questions which will undoubtedly provoke a good deal of discussion, which, however, will probably not result in legislative action. One is that of Civil Service reform, the opponents of which were furnished with considerable ammunition for debate by the Cleveland Administration, under which the Civil Service law and regulations were prostituted to

Service law and regulations were prostituted to partisan uses in a flagrant and wholesale man-ner. The other is that of Cuban independence or annexation, or, at the least, the granting of

or annexation, or, at the least, the granting of beligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. It does not seem probable that the majority in Congress will undertake to act or resolve in regard to either of these matters pending further developments of the new Spanish policy respecting Cuba and Cuban affairs.

The foregoing review of pending and prospective legislation before Congress is necessarily incomplete, on account of lack of space, but the number and importance of the matters specified sufficiently indicate that that body will have abundant food for debate and action, and that its time will be fully occupied at the coming session, whether that be a long or a short one.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED PENDING THE ARRI-

VAL OF THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Nov. 21 .- There is no immediate pros pect of the conclusion of the reciprocity negotia-Governments have presented elaborate statistics to show their respective positions in any reciprocity arrangement, but the matter has not proceeded to the point where an agreement can be foreseen. Having presented the French side of the case from every point of view, M. Patenôtre, the French Ambassador, has now referred the question back Ambassador, has now referred the question back to his Government, and is awalting instructions. He had hoped to conclude the negotiations before departing to his new post at Madrid, but this seems unlikely, owing to the many delays which are occurring. He had expected to leave here the latter part of this month, but may defer his trip until the latter part of December. Mme. Patenotre will not go until spring, owing to the severity of an ocean trip in midwinter.

The new French Ambassador, M. Cambon, will leave Paris on December 15, arriving here about the first of the new year. Mme. Cambon will not come to this country in the first year of the Ambassador's service. As the reciprocity question is now before the authorities in Paris, it is likely that M. Cambon will receive personal instruction and come here fully conversant with the question.

After Dinner assimilation of food, as-sist digestion, prevent and cure constipation. Get HOOD'S. 25c. of drug-sists or C. L HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Tons of Roses THE EXPORTS INCREASING.

IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF ITS OPERATIONS

EXPORTS WERE \$30,000,000 GREATER THAN IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD UN-

DER THE WILSON LAW-A LARGE INCREASE TO MOST OF THE PROTESTING COUNTRIES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 21.-The operations of the new Tariff law thus far do not justify the pre dictions that it would close foreign markets to American products which were so freely made during the discussion of that measure in Congress. The Dingley law has now been in operation during all of three calendar months, August, September and October, and the exportations of American products during those months were so much greater than during the corresponding months of the preceding year under the Wilson law that of themselves they indicate pretty clearly that the markets of the world have not been closed against American products because of the new law. The total exportations during August, September and October were \$294,485,900, against \$263,954,949 in the corresponding months of last year, and this despite the fact that American purchases abroad under the Dingley law were less than in the correending months of 1896 under the Wilson law. It is especially interesting, however, to ex-

amine the figures showing American commerce with the countries which entered formal protests against the proposed new tariff. It will be remembered that many countries made, through their representatives, protests of one kind or another against the Dingley bill, some of them confining their objections to duties on single articles, while other protests were of a sweeping character. The formal communications of the representatives of these countries were laid before Congress by Representative Johnson, of North Dakota, on July 19, page 3,406 of "The Congressional Record." The countries thus protesting numbered thirteen, including, according to Mr. Johnson's statement, Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Argentine, Turkey, China, Japan, Switzerland and Greece. It was held by the opponents of the Dingley bill and by Democratte politicians and editors generally that this evidence of dissatisfaction on the part of foreign countries with the proposed tariff was a certain indication that commerce with those countries would be damaged if, in the face of their protests, the Dingley bill should be made a law and increased rates of duty placed on the articles coming from those

IMPLIED THREATS NOT FULFILLED.

Notwithstanding these protests, the Dingley law was enacted, and the detailed reports of the Bureau of Statistics make it impossible now to determine whether these countries have, up to this time, made good their implied threats of excluding American goods or reducing by any process the market which American products had formerly found abroad. The figures of exports to and imports from these various countries have just been compiled for the months of August and September, the October figures by countries not yet having been completed. Taking up the countries whose protests against the Dingley bill were made public, an examination

Dingley bill were made punch.

of the figures shows the following facts:

Austria-Hungary—While imports from Austria-Hungary in August and September, 1897, were only \$556,186, against \$1,520,347 in the corresponding months of last year under the Wilson law, that country more than doubled her purchases, exports to Austria-Hungary being \$573,029 in August and September, 1897, against \$0.29,301 in the corresponding months of 1896.

Belgium—While imports from Belgium in August and September under the Dingley law amounted to only \$1,351,072, against \$1,504,840 in the corresponding months of last year, sales to that country in August and September of the present year were \$11,089,540, against \$1,149,519 in the corresponding months of last year.

Italy—Imports from Italy in August and September of the present year were \$2,903,657, tember of the present year were \$2,903,657, against \$2,243,950 last year, while exports to against \$2,243,950 last year, while exports to that country were \$3,906,542, against \$2,858,240, that country were \$3,906,542, against \$2,858,240, that country were \$3,906,542, against the protests which were made by the Italian Embassy in April and May of last year against the pending Tariff bill.

Turkey—Importations from Turkey under the of the figures shows the following facts:

Tariff bill.

Turkey—Importations from Turkey under the Dingley law in August and September were \$544.616, against \$648.969 in the corresponding months of last year under the Wilson law, yet sales to Turkey in August and September were \$50,563, against \$13,363 in the corresponding months of last year.

Switzerland.—The imports from Switzerland in August and September of the present year were \$1.357,657, against \$2,137.995 last year, and yet sales to that country in August and Septem-

yet sales to that country in August and Septem-ber of this year were \$40,293, against \$2,690 last

year.

Denmark.—The importations in August and September of the present year were \$32,534, against \$13,099 last year, while the exports to that country were \$1,396,349 this year, against \$1,071,340 in the corresponding months of last year, showing an increase of over 30 per cent.

Japan.—The implied reduction of commerce with Japan which accompanied a protest against the Dingley bill has not been realized, purchases from that country and sales to it having in each case increased. Imports from Japan in chases from that country and sales to it having in each case increased. Imports from Japan in August and September of the present year were \$3,013,344, against \$2,429,361 in the same months of last year, while exports to that country were \$2,148,616, against \$1,689,741 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of 25 per cent.

France—Purchases from France in August and September under the Dingley law were \$8.

France.—Purchases from France in August and September under the Dingley law were \$8,299,268, against \$9,258,981 in the same months of last year under the Wilson law. Notwithstanding this fact, sales to France more than doubled, being \$14,250,439, against \$6,939,631 in August and September of 1896.

Germany.—None of the numerous protests attracted more attention than did that of Germany, yet sales to that country have increased since the enactment of the new law, while imports have decreased. The August and September imports were \$9,103,072, against \$17,066,803 last year, while exports to Germany were \$19,133,697, against \$15,416,854.

her imports were exports to Germany were \$19,-133,697, against \$15,416,854. Great Britain.—The August and September im-ports were \$13,298,553, against \$19,088,446 last year, while the exports were \$75,739,781, against year, while the exports were to too, too, too, against 570,013,494 in the corresponding months of last year, showing an increase of over \$5,000,000 in sales, despite the fact that purchases were decreased by an equal amount.

In only three of the protesting countries has the promise of a reduced market for American

goods been in any degree developed thus far. These three are Argentina, China and Greece. The total exports to these countries in August and September of the present year were \$2.785,-316, against \$3,609,387 in the corresponding

months of last year. INCREASES TO PROTESTING COUNTRIES.

Taking the total of the thirteen protesting countries, it is found that while imports from those countries in August and September, 1897, were only \$44,613,383, as against \$59,545,404 in the corresponding months of last year, sales in creased materially, being in those months \$131. 446,363, against \$107,077,786 in the corresponding months of last year. In other words, despite their protests and the premises of a reduction of markets with them in case of the enactment of the Dingley law, the United States sold to them in the first full two months of the Ding-ley law's operations 20 per cent more of prod-ucts than in the corresponding menths of last year, despite the fact that this country bought 25 per cent less than in the same months of last

The following tables show the exportations to the thirteen countries in August and September of the present year under the Dingley law, compared with August and September of last year under the Wilson law; also the importations from these countries in the menths in question

laws:		
	Aug. and	Aug. and
	Sept., 1896.	Sept., 1897.
	Wilson law.	Dingley law.
	\$223,801	\$573,025
	5,149,519	11.089.546
	1,071,066	1,898,349
	6.939,631	14,250,437
	15,416,854	19,123,897
	2,858,240	8,906,543
	1,417,948	1.341.523
	13,263	80.56
*********		2,148,616
*********	2,600	40,200
*********	70.013,404	75,789,781
**********	2,273,039	1.741.180
	8,400	2,614
	\$107,077,786	\$131,446.86
CO.	#1 500 PAT	****

ENGLAND NOT IN THE WAY.

Tiffany & Co. Cutters of and Dealers in

Diamonds and Precious Stones, invite an inspection of their RESUMED WHEN SIR JULIAN

remarkable collection of gems, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, now on exhibition. Many of the latter are not

generally current among jewels, but are highly interesting to collectors, connoisseurs and students of mineralogy.

A large number of gems are also shown in their natural state, i. e., before being cut or polished.

> UNION SQUARE **NEW YORK**

Totale	\$39,545,494	\$44,613,5
enmark trance ermany aly reentina urkey upan witzerjand reat Britain hina reece	18,000 9,226,961 17,066,803 2,240,950 750,718 648,960 2,429,361 2,137,905 18,088,446 2,667,697	82.6 8.299.2 9.103.6 2.943.6 701.3 544.6 3.613.3 1.257.6 18.298.6 2.744.0 74.1

ANOTHER CURRENCY PLAN

EX-CONTROLLER W. L. TRENHOLM ITS AUTHOR.

HE WOULD FUSE THE GREENBACKS AND SHER-MAN NOTES INTO ONE FORM OF PAPER, RE-DEEMABLE IN GOLD-CHANGES IN THE

> BANKING SYSTEM AND THE USE OF SILVER SUGGESTED.

Washington, Nov. 21.-Colonel William L. Tren-holm, who was Controller of the Currency under President Cleveland's first Administration, has just submitted his views of currency reform to the Monetary Commission They embrace a number of features entirely different from those of other experts, and have been carefully studied by the Commission at several recent sessions. Colonel Tren holm recommends the fusion of the greenbacks and Sherman notes into one form of paper, redeemable issued in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, in order that the people may have confidence in the money ulation. He believes that a redemp tion fund of \$100,000,000 would be sufficient to main tain the parity of the entire volume of about

The suggestions of Colonel Trenholm regarding banking are as follows:

First-To make adequate provision for the recognition of existing clearing-houses and the establishment of others by allowing them to be organized in central reserve cities under the National Banking law, with defined powers and responsibili-

Banking i.a., ties. Second—To empower clearing-houses thus organized to license banks in their respective cities to accept circulating drafts drawn by banks in places where there are no clearfus-houses, such drafts to be free of all taxation, Federal, State or municipal

here there are no clearing nouses, a free of all taxation, Federal, State or municipal, nd to be payable to bearer.

Third—To limit the maximum amount to which may such bank may have acceptances outstanding it any one time to a certain proportion of its captal and surpfus.

Fourth—To prescribe that no such bank be feened to accept such drafts without taking from the drawers adequate security therefor to the full amount of such contemplated acceptances, which security may be in the form of discounted paper, also, without having deposited with the clearing-house security to the amount of the circulating drafts applied for the sufficiency of such security both in amount and character, to be certified in both in amount and character, to be certified in nt and character, to be separately to the Contr

Currency by the proper authorities of the clearing-house and approved by the local bank examiner. Securities so deposited to be released only upon presentation to the clearing-house of cancelled drafts, which drafts are to be delivered by the

drafts, when was a controller of the Currency for destruction.

Fifth—The circulating drafts authorized to be accepted under the above conditions may be drawn by any National bank, or by any State or private bank which will submit to such examinations by the local examiner as may be prescribed by the Controller of the Currency The amount of drafts of any such drawer outsintding at one time to be limited to a proportion of its quick assets, including those held by the accepting bank.

Sixth—The circulating drafts so authorized shall be of uniform design, and may be in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5 and multiples of \$5, having engraved upon their face the name of the accepting bank, with blanks to be filled with the name of the drawers.

Seventh—Such circulating drafts to be prepared by the Controller of the Currency and issued to

with blanks to be filled with the name of the drawers. Seventh—Such circulating drafts to be prepared by the Controller of the Currency and issued to each clearing-house association upon its requisition, made from time to time under regulations to be established by the Controller of the Currency. Eighth—This plan, if adopted, is expected to work in the following manner: A clearing-house association will from time to time make requisition upon the Controller of the Currency for a certain amount of such circulating drafts to be accepted by certain named hanks, members of that association. The banks for whose benefit such circulating drafts are called for will satisfy the authorities of the clearing-house association as to their compliance respectively with the requirements of the system; whereupon issues will be made to such banks, and each of such banks will cause to be filled in the name of the drawer and then execute its acceptance upon the face of the drafts. These drafts may be then sent as incomplete currency is now sent through the mails or by express at a moderate charge, as they will not become effective from circulation until duly signed by the drawers. When signed they will be paid out by the drawing bank or banker for local use first, and will gradually find their way back to the accepting banks, where they will be redeemed and sent into the clearing-house, in order to release a proportionate amount of the securities there held against such issue. The object of this suggestion is to enable banks at remote points throughout the country to meet the local demand for currency when it arises, and only as it does arise, and at the same time to limit and control such issues through the operation of the principle of self-protection which will assert itself in the management of the accepting banks.

Regarding the disposition of the silver dollars and silver certificates, Colonel Trenholm suggests

Regarding the disposition of the sliver dollars and sliver certificates, Colonel Trenholm suggests that the silver now in the Treasury be constituted a reserve fund for the guarantee of outstanding silver dollars, and that the silver certificates in excess of the actual builton value of the coins and certificates outstanding be cancelled from time to time as they come into the Treasury. He recom mends that sliver certificates be issued in denom

mends that sliver certificates be issued in denominations of \$10 and over, and that some of them be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, in order that they may be held by National banks in the proportion of 20 per cent of their lawful money reserves.

Colonel Trenholm suggests an international agreement among silver producing countries for steadying the price of silver. He does not contemplate the restoration of silver to parity with gold, but the regulation of the price so as to give the assurance to the world's commerce that there can be no further material decline in the price.

CRAZY SAILOR KILLS HIMSELF.

WHEN A BOSTON POLICEMAN SAW THE BODY HE CAVED IN AND WENT TO A HOSPITAL

Boston, Nov. 21.-Manuel Genoario, a sailor or the fishing schooner Two Forty, of Gloucester, lying at T wharf, went crazy last night, and ran amuck, attacking his shipmates with a sharp knife and badly wounding them while they were lying their bunks. Genoario was afterward found dead on the floor of the cabin, his throat cut and his knife, covered with blood, in his hand. In response to Captain Silva's call, Nicholas Murphy, response to Captain Silva's cail. Alcinolas Murphy, a special officer, ran to the vessel and looked into the cabin. He saw Genoario's body, and immediately discharged his revolver in the air four times for assistance. The excitement and the spectacls were too much for him. All the wounded were sent to a hospital, and to-night they are all reported to be doing well. Officer Murphy was sent to the Massachusetts Hospital, but it is not yet possible to state the outcome of his attack.

OVERDUE SHIPS REACH SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, Nov. 21.-Three overdue deepwater ships have arrived. They are the Italian bark Oriente, 201 days from Newcastle, England; the British ship Cawder. 184 days from Swansea, and the British bark Heathbank, from Hong Kong. Ten per cent of the insurance had been paid on the Heathbank, and 124 per cent on the other two. The American ship Shenandoah, 163 days from Ealtimore, also arrived. The British bark Taymount is 208 days out from Liverpool. Thirty per cent of the insurance has been paid on her.

ANXIOUS THAT CANADA SHALL SETTLE DISPUTES WITH THIS COUNTRY.

THE IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES IN LONDON BE-

PAUNCEPOTE RECOVERS. Washington, Nov. 21.-There is good reason to believe that the British Government will view

with favor the formation of a commission to settle vexatious questions between the United States and Canada. This attitude will be important in the consummation of the commission plan, for the best efforts of the United States and Canada toward a general settlement would come to naught unless the imperial Government approved the efforts and stood ready to give them official sanction in the form of a treaty. At first the sharp differences aroused by the recent Behring Sea meeting led to the belief that Great Britain might stand in the way of a commission which would discuss among other questions such imperial subjects as the tariff. The British have been tenacious of holding the advantages secured by Canada's preferential tariff, and it was thought that the Colonial Office in London would not view with favor any movement by a commission which would disturb this preferential tariff.

It appears, however, that the British authorities are sincerely anxious to close up the various irritating questions which have long existed between Canada and the United States through the medium of a commission or otherwise, and that no idea is entertained that when the commission dealt with the imperial subject of the ariff it would involve any disturbance of British-Canadian tariff relations.

There are said to many articles, such as coal and fish, which are not exported between Great Britain and Canada. On such articles, therefore, any reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada would have no influence on British trade with Canada. The home Government is said to be fully conscious of the advantages which Canada may secure in the extensive American markets alongside her, and there is understood to be every desire to aid the Dominion in the enjoyment of reciprocal trade with this country.

AN INDICATION OF ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE. Already the British Ambassador has been authorized from London to begin negotiations for reciprocity treaties between the United States and the British West Indian colonies. This is cited as showing the favor which the London authorities exhibit toward securing the best reciprocal advantages for British colonies. It is said that the same view would prevail as to Canadian reciprocity. In any event, the work of a commission would be preliminary only, and it would remain for the British Government to give it effect by a formal treaty.

The subjects other than the tariff, such as border immigration, fishing in the Great Lakes, etc., are not of an imperial character, and concern only the United States and Canada. In these, it is expected, Great Britain has no interthese, it is expected, Great Britain has no interest whatever except to see that they are settled on terms satisfactory to Canada. The lake fisheries have been a prolific source of trouble. It is said that the fish of the lakes, particularly whitefish, are being exterminated by the lax laws of some of the States bordering on the lakes. The destruction of the fish is said to be analogous to the destruction of the seals in Behring Sea, and one of the subjects which Canada would urge before the Commission would be the

ring Sea, and one of the subjects which Canada would urge before the Commission would be the protection of these fisheries.

Professor D'Arcy Thompson, the British seal expert having finished his labors here, left the city to-day for Torouto, intending to reach New-York in time to take the Lucania for Liverpool later in the week. His trip to Canada is personal, and has no connection with pending Behring Sea negotiations. Frofessor Thompson expresses himself as well pleased with the recent meeting of the experts and the results reached. A SEALING PROTOCOL SIGNED.

Since the expert agreement was reached a protocol has been signed by Mr. Hamlin, chairman of the conference, and the two secretaries, Mr. Venning in behalf of Canada and Mr. Clark in behalf of the United States. This protocol sets forth the circumstances under which the meeting was held, with the minutes of the proings, and to some extent aids in the interpretation of the agreement by showing all the circumstances leading up to it.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has been confined to his room for the last two weeks with a return of his old aliment of rheumatism. It prevented his attendance at the Behring Sea meetings, and in this and all other affairs of the embassy Mr. Adam, the First Secretary, has been in charge. In the mean time such questions as reciprocity with the Brit ish West Indies, the general arbitration treaty etc., have been in abeyance, but they are likely ie up for discussion with the authorities here as soon as Sir Julian has fully recovered.

AN AGED MAN FOUND WANDERING.

IDENTIFIED AS ELIAS WOLF, A BANKER, LIVING

AT NO. 107 EAST ELEVENTH-ST. An aged man, giving his name as Elias Wolf, of No. 107 East Eleventh-st., was taken to Bellevu Hospital early last night, apparently demented. The old man was found at Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave, by Policeman Cox, of the West Thir-

tieth-st. station, acting in a strange manner. At the station he could give no satisfactory ac ount of himself, and the sergeant ordered him sent to the hospital. There he said that he was a banker and was eighty-five years old. In his pockets were found a gold watch and chain, 528% in money, two diamond rings and a bunch of keys. Dr. Knause diagnosed the case as one of senile dementia, and Wolf was sent to the insane payillon. Samuel Wolf, a son of the aged patient, accompanied by Judge Henry M. Goldfogle and Charles Goldsmith, called at Believue Hospital late last night, and positively identified Mr. Wolf. Judge Goldfogle tried to secure his removal at once to a private sanitarium, but owing to the absence of the doctor in charge of the payillon this was not possible. His removal, it is said, will take place as soon as the necessary regulations are compiled with.

THE TRACKS WASHED ENTIRELY AWAY.

MUCH DAMAGE TO THE EVERETT AND MONTE

CRISTO RAILBOAD. Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 21 .- Superintendent Foster, of the Everett and Monte Cristo Railroad, who went to Monte Cristo on Wednesday's train walked in from Robe, arriving at Everett last night. He reports the damage to the road by high water beyond computation at the present time The water in the canyon was many feet higher than ever known before, washing the entire track away. The six tunnels are about the only evidence left that a railroad was ever built there. The road will not be operated this winter east of Granite Palls. This will prevent the shipment of ore from the Monte Cristo and Silverton districts. In all probability the road will not be rebuilt through the canyons.

Canyons.

The Great Northern has about twenty miles of road aimost entirely destroyed. In many cases the iron is washed away and covered with sand. With the most favorable weather the road cannot be repaired before December 15.

"YOUNG" GRIFFO ARRESTED IN ST. LOUIS St. Louis, Nov. 21 .- Late last night "Young" Griffo, the Australian boxer, was arrested and locked up on the charge of vagrancy. When placed in a cell at the Chestnut-st. station with a number of "regulars," he was naturally indignant, and declared: "I am a native of India and a subject of the English Government, and when I get out this Police Department will have the whole British Government down on it." Griffo is penniless, and his manager has left the city.



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BROADWAY, 22D ST. AND 57H AVE.

SOME SPORTING GOSSIP.

SATURDAY A MEMORABLE DAY FOR CHAP-PIES-THE JOCKEY CLUB AND

THE H. P. A. Saturday was a memorable day for the chapples. Harvard went down before the prowess of Pennsylvania, and Yale's gameness and stamina hum bled the pride of the giants of Princeton on the football field. And then the Horse Show came to

Yale covered herself with glory, and Princeton with Connecticut mud. Blue was predominant, and

the all-night places did a big business. Some of the exhibitors at the Horse Show who falled to win ribbons complain about the judging in several classes. It might be a good plan to permit the leading exhibitors at the Horse Show to have something to say about the appointments of

the judges.

The Gagnon-Beard affair was the sensation of the week, and was the only thing to mar one of the most successful weeks of the National Horse Show Association. There is no likelihood of a duel, for Dr. Gagnon's choice of weapons is the forceps, while Major Beard insists upon pile-drivers.

There is a lull in the warfare between the Jockey Club and the Horsemen's Protective Association. The latter has had ample time to retire gracefully from the position it has taken. The refusal of a license to train horses from the Jockey Club is certain to prove a serious blow to a trainer. Not to get a license does not deprive a trainer of the right to ply his calling, but it is almost a certainty that nabody can train on the grounds under control of the Jockey Club without the latter's sanction. It be well for some of the bumptious, illformed, overpaid trainers carefully to digest the de-cisions in the Riley Grannan case before expending their money in securing mandamuses and injune

The Jockey Club has absolute power over the grounds under its control. Moreover, the desire of some of the members of the H. P. A. to muzzle the press has not raised them in the estimation of honest horsemen and the public. The showing made by some of the trainers when they were called to testify as to the objects and aims of the H. P. A. caused some of the soft-hearted stewards to pity them on account of their ignorance and the man ner in which they were hoodwinked into blindly following designing leaders.

A race meeting ended at Washington on Saturday. A steeplechase jockey and two Western turfmen were the victims of the argus-eyed stewards who presided at the meeting. Baltimore will be the battle-ground this week, and historic Pimileo, where the wealth and fashion of the City of Monuments were wont to gather, will be opened to the public, with the admission reduced to 50 cents. Such meetings as the ones held at Washington and Baltimore are supposed to elevate the tone of racing. After the close of the Baltimore meeting a

ing. After the close of the Baltimore meeting a large number of borse-owners intend to ship their stables to New-Orleans, while a fair sprinking of horsemen will journey to the Pacific Slope.

In England Sloane's name is printed on the programmes as Jumes T. Sloane, and some of the Englishmen call him the "Yankeo Jimmy," as he has been so successful in opening the strong boxes of the bookmakers by his brilliant riding. "Tod" wins a handsome percentage of his mounts, and is the only foreign jockey whose services are eagerly sought by the English turfmen. Edward Gaines has won heavily by betting on Sloane's mounts, and has been unusually successful in selecting winners. American horses continue to win races, and, in proportion to the number in training over there, the percentage of wins astounds even the most prejudiced of English turfmen.

HE HAD A SCHEME.

HOW HE PROPOSED TO PERMIT PEOPLE TO

KEEP EVEN WITH THE WEATHER. He rushed into his friend's office yesterday in his usual abrupt manner, and, throwing his overcoat and hat into a chair, he flopped himself down in another, tilted it back against the wall, and elevated his feet on a nearby desk.

"Fine day," ejaculated his friend.

"Yep; it's a 'beaut!" "Great change, though."

"Yep, warm enough to roast clams on the sidewalk (fanning himself vigorously with a news-paper). Feel depressed?"

Well, yes, somewhat." "Kind o' low down?"

"Yes." "As if you had a touch of malaria and influenza and didn't care whether school kept or not?"

"That's it exactly." "No energy, and blame it on the weather?" "Correct to a dot."
"Your own fault. Weather not to blame; it is

"It is, ch? how do you make that out?"

"To much clothes." "That may be, but I live in Harlem, and I can't so home haif a dozen times a day, every time the thermometer in this blessed climate rises or falls

ten or fifteen points. "That's it exactly, I know you can't-that's what "It is, ch; well, what have you got to do with

"I've got a scheme."
"Oh, you have! I thought you had something

There are millions in it, of course."

"You are like thousands of other men who live ten miles or more from their business. If we have few hours of warm weather, the next day you come down here in all the glories of your summer raiment. The weather changes about the time you get here, and you freeze. You go home vowing that you will not be caught that way again "You get out your heaviest duds and come down next day in an ulster, fur gloves and pockets stuffed with handkerchiefs. Another change in the weather; the thermometer goes up twenty degrees; you have tried to bear the weather market

the weather; the thermometer goes up twenty degrees; you have tried to bear the weather market when you should have bulled it. You have attempted to buildoze nature and got left. You deserved it. You were a chump.

"Great Scott, man! How can I help it?"

"You can't, but I can-and that's my scheme."

"The fold it, then, for heaven's sake, and get outthis is my busy day."

"Easy as rolling off a log-simply forestall the weather, get a bulge on it, beat it at its own game. In my private office I have a wardrobe. In that wardrobe I have two suits of clothes, several changes of underwear, three pairs of shoes, three overcoats, a mackintosh and many other things too numerous to mention. When the weather changes I change with It-I mean my clothes,"

"I am glad you think so. You are an exceedingly clever young man, but did you ever stop to consider that every man isn't a confounded dude like you, with a wardrobe bigger than the Shah of Persals's with more suits of clothing than Berry Wall ever dreamed of possessing in his dudiest days—that the average man likes to keep some of his clothes at home, because the weather is just as likely to change while he is there as it is when he is at his offlice; it has done such things, you know. Bah, you make me tired!"

"Humph! that's what I expected. I thought you would say that; that's why I gave you the opening. Of course, I don't expect all men to have as large a wardrobe as I have; good clothes and some men don't agree with each other; nor do I expect them to keep a stock of clothing in their offlees. It is just here that my scheme comes in. My scheme is to rent a suitable place downtown and lay in a great stock of clothing for men, including everything from a pair of shoestrings to a fur-lined overcoat—clothing suitable for all the 340 different kinds of weather which we have in New-York. All this clothing will be for hire. When a man finds

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. SHAVING STANDS, Oak or Mahogany Finish, \$10.00.

> IMPORTATION OF MILLINERY AND GOWNS,

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Hariemites, but to the commuters from out of town as well. I will be halled a great philanthropist and public benefactor and probably be sent to Congress—and all this time piling up my millions. But I am not greedy: I don't want the whole hemisohere, so I am going to organize a stock company and take you into it—"

whole hemistohere, so I am going to see stock company and take you into it—
"But I don't'—"There, there, do not interrupt me. You were the first to encourage me, and I am going to see you fixed all right. I never go back on my friends. I have put you down for ten shares, par value \$100 a share. But you need not draw a check now. I do not want your money—in fact I would not take it until I deliver the shares next week. I'—
"I have heard enough. I will"—"No, you need not. As I said before I do not want your money to-day, but as you insist I will take just a pairry \$100. It will help cover the incidental expenses of printing the company's prospectus, etc. Then when I deliver the"—
"Hold on there. I won't pay a cent to-day. But I'll tell you what I will do. I will agree to take those shares and pay for them when the Cuban war is over. And in the mean time I will stand the luncheon. Is it a go?"
"Well, we'll let it go at that."

NEW LAWS WANTED IN ALASKA.

A BILL DRAFTED FOR PRESENTATION AT THE

COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS. San Francisco, Nov. 21.-A bill has been drafted for introduction into Congress at the next session, providing for the appointment of a Board of Code Commissioners for the district of Alaska to draft a code of criminal and civil laws, and to revise the act creating the circuit government for the dis-trict. The measure is drafted in accordance with the ideas of the five principal commercial com-panies doing business in the Territory.

A NEW PASS LOCATED. San Francisco, Nov. 21.-Details have been received from the Pierre Humbert Alaskan exploring ceived from the Pierre Humbert Alaskan exploring expedition, which sailed from Seattle on October 15. The party is ten miles up the river from Chilkat Inlet. The course is being surveyed on both sides of the river, and the explorers have already located a pass over the range, 2,500 feet lower than either Chilkat or Chilcoot. A perfectly feasible and easy route for a railroad into the valley of the Yukon has been discovered.

MORE STEAMERS FOR DAWSON.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 21.-The Oregon and Alaska Transportation Company has been organized in this city for the purpose of running a line of steam-ers between Portland and Dawson City. The ers between Portland and Dawson City. The directors are Colonel John McCracken, J. C. Ainsworth, Charles E. Ladd, Governor W. P. Lord, N. C. George and E. W. Murphy, of Portland, and John S. Baker, of Tacoma. The company has already purchased one ocean steamer and has an option on a second. A number of river boats will be built for the Yukon.

TURNS UP AS THE BONANZA KING. Santa Cruz, Cal., Nov. 21.-In 1894 John H. Johnson left Boulder Creek for Alaska. He obtained employment near Juneau as a laborer, working faithfully for two years and earning enough to purchase an outfit, with which he started for Circle City. Nothing being heard of him for two years, the local court of Foresters, of which he was a member, appointed a committee to ascertain his whereabouts. His friends were gratified to learn from a letter written in Dawson City, September 20, that he is there, known as "the Bonanza King." his claim in the Klondike being worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. son left Boulder Creek for Alaska. He obtained

MR. MACKAY AND THE KLONDIKE. John W. Mackay's name has been mentioned many times in the last ten days in association with Klondike mining schemes. Mr. Mackay is at the Silver Peak mines, near the California-Nevada line, Silver Peak mines, near the California-Nevada line, where he has interests in several mines. Mr. Mackay is a director of the Canadian Pacific Raliroad, and is otherwise interested in the development of British Columbia and Alaska. The lines of the Pertal Telegraph reach every point on the Canadian Pacific road, and are to be extended to the Klendike region in the early spring. On this account Mr. Mackay may have subscribed for stock in mining ventures in the Klondike, but it is declared that it is not at all likely that he is the ruling spirit in any of the Klondike mining companies.

An irritable man can be worked over into quite a fellow if he is fed properly. The lack of proper digestion sets up a condition of brain, that in turn shows in worry and fretfulness. Coffee is shown, in scientific experiments in artificial digestion, to arrest the process of digestion and delay and interfere in a serious manner with the operations.

Persons with anything but the most powerful digestive apparatus will find it advisable to leave coffee out of their dietary and use Postum Cereal Food Coffee. The change will remodel

a "chronic" in short order,